### INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Breview Legislative Reports ]

### IN SENATE. FRIDAY, January 9, 1885-10 s, m.

The Senate met, Lieutenant Governor HANNA in the chair. Lewis D. Adkinson, a Senator from the coun ties of Miami and Howard, appeared in his seat. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Jencks, of the Epis

copal Church. The Journal of yesterday was read, carrected

and approved. Mr. SMITH, of Delaware, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association to secure chaplain service for the Senate.

On motion of Mr. FOWLER the resolution was laid on the table.

EMPLOYES.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Jo, offered a resolution Emiting the number of employes to the number in the Revised Statutes of 1881, except a keeper of the cleak room. In his judgment, looking at this matter from a business standpoint, ample provisions are made in the statute for caring for the Senate-some thirty or thirty-two employes-with large pay for other employment. Last session the aumber reached forty or more, and it cost \$70 a week to have letters brought here from the Postoffice, which cost should not have exceeded \$2 in the usual way of business. For such reasons as these he desired to see the resolution adopted. Mr. MAY made an ineffectual motion—yeas, 28; navs, 24—to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. McINTOSH moved to amend by striking out the additional employe proposed by the resolu-

Mr. MAY moved to refer the resolution and pending amendment to the Committee on Rules. The motion was agreed to by yeas, 26; nays, 21.

Mr. RAHM offered a concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of three

on the part of the Senate, to act with a like com-

mittee on the part of the House, to make arrange-

ments for the inaugural ceremonies of Governor It was adopted, and the Chair appol ted Messrs, Rabm, Marshall and Wier said committee of Sen-

CIVIL SERVIC REFORM.

Mr. FOULKE offered the following, under the benign influence of the spirit of reform: Resolved, That the Senate of Indiana is in full secord with the declarations contained in the late letter of Hon. Grover Cleveland to the President of the National Civil Service Reform League, pledging himself to the fair and honest enforce-ment of the civil service reform of 1883, and declaring that a removal of the present incumbents from their Government positions, disconnected with the policy of the administration, shall not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power; and declaring further that a due regard for the people's interest does not permit faithful party work to be always rewarded by appointment to office, and that selecwarded by appointment to office, and that select tions for office not embraced within the civi service law be based on sufficient regard as to fitness rather than upon per-istent importanities and self-solicited recommendations.

Resolved, That in the impertial and non-parti san enforcement of these principles the Presilent-elect will have the carnest support of this body, and, as we believe, of those whom we repreent. without distraction of party.

On motion by Mr. WIER, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations

by yeas, 29; nays, 18. Pending the roll call—

Mr. MAGEE, in explanation of his vote, when the roll was called, said: I am in favor of a reso-lution of the character of the one before the Sen-ate, or of the sentiments expressed in that resolu-tion, but can not consent to vote for it as it now stands. I object semewhat to the language. And as this is simply a motion for a reference of the resolution to a committee to report thereon at some future time, I shall vote "aye." And I want to congratulate Republicans that they have

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR (interposing): That ain't exactly an explanation of your vote.

Senator. [Laughter.]
Mr. MAGEE: Yes, it is. [Renewed laughter.]
want to congratulate the Republicans that they save finally came to look upon this question as we Democrate do. We are all in favor of civil service reform, but not in the language of the resolution as expressed by the Senator from Wayne [Mr.

Mr. MAY, when his name was called, in explanation of his vote, said: I wish to say of the sentiment of civil service reform that I favor it and if this resolution went further and stated, as the letter of the President-elect referred to did, it would favor the putting out of office all those who used their offices for partisan purposes. I should probably vote for it. As it is, I vote for the motion to refer. I vote "aye."

The vote was announced as above recorded.

And so the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A message from the House of Representatives announced the readiness of that body to receive the Senate, whereupon

on motion of Mr. MAGEE, the Senate repaired to the hall of the House.

When the Senators had returned to their Senator RAHM, from the committee appointed

to make arrangements for the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of Governor-elect Gray, reported that they would take place at English's Opera House on Monday next at 2 o'clock p. m.

Mr. HILLIGASS offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Doorkeeper to procure coples of the statutes of 1884 for the use of the Sentence He said the Secretary of State requested. ators. He said the Secretary of State requested him to offer such resolution, in order that the Doorkeeper might receipt to him for the books,

Then came recess till 3 o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION On motion by Mr. HILLIGASS 1,000 copies of the Governor's biennial message were ordered printed

for the use of the Senators.

Mr. SMITH, of Jennings, offered a concuerent resolution providing for a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives to witness the inaugural of Governor-elect Gray, at English's Opera House, next Monday, at 2 o'clock p. m.—the two Houses to meet at 1:30 o'clock and proceed to the Opera House in a body. It was adopted.

EMPLOYES-AGAIN. Mr. CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, offered the fol

lowing:

Resolved, That the pay of employes of the Senste for the present session shall be fixed at \$2,50 per day, except where the price is definitely fixed by the statute, and except that the pages and paper-folder shall receive \$1 per day. On motion of Mr. HILLIGASS the further conideration of the resolution was postponed until

NEW PROPOSITIONS, The following described bills were introduced, read the first time and severally referred to ap-By Mr. BAILEY [S. 7] to provide additional

By Mr. BAILEY [S. 7] to provide additional remedies in cases where insurance companies fail to pay policies issued by them without suit.

By Mr. SHIVELY [S. 18] to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery. It provides that all persons shall be considered qualified to practice medicine or surgery who present one of the following evidences of qualification: (1) A diploma from a reputable medical college. (2) A license or approval from a lawfully organized medical society. (3) A successful and reputable practice of medicine for ten years or more in this State. The bill also provides for registration in the office of the Clerk.

State. The bill also provides for registration in the office of the Clerk.

By Mr. FOULKE [S. 19] to amend section 272 o' an act concerning public offences and their passishment, approved April 14, 1881. [To modify the statute so as to conform to the new registry law proposed in his bill introduced yesterday.]

It was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it adjourns till Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

GENERAL MANSON.

worth of Lieutenant Governor Manson, who is so soon to preside over our deliberations.

The substitute was adopted on a division-sfirmative 25, negative 7. The question recurring on the adoption of the The yeas and pays were demanded by Messra, Foulke and Youche. Mr MAGFE moved to postpone the further con-sideration of the resolution till Monday morning

The yeas and mays were demanded by Mesers. On motion by Mr. SMITH, of Jay-yees, 31; neys, 15-the Senate adjourned, under a previous order, till Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEIDAY, January 9, 1885. The House was called to order by the Speaker, who said: The House will be opened with prayer by E. S. Frazel, a Representative from the County of Rush.

The SPEAKER: The next thing in order will be the reading of the journal. The journal was being rasd, when-

Mr. McMULLEN moved that the further reading of the journal be dispensed with. The motion was rejected, and the Clerk procreded with the reading. The Doorkeeper having announced a message

from the Senate-A member of the Senate said: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House of the passage of the following resolution in regard to convening the two Houses in joint session to receive the Gov-

ernor's message. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: Considering the amount of work to be done, I move we suspend the further reading of the journal. I do that for the reason that the reading of the journal is a mere formality. If it is necessary to find out what business has been transacted we can refer to the journal. Any member can in-form himself of that by referring to the journal. We have other business to be accomptished, and as the hearing of the message comes this morning. I think we had better not hear the journal read. I will say to the House, however, I am not partic-

Mr. GOODING: For the commencement I think it is a bad precedent to dispense with the reading of the journal. I insist that we ought to hear the reading of the journal every morning, so that each member may know what the journal says, and I insist upon the reading of the journal, and the Governor's message can come afterward. Mr. KELLISON: I suppose the proceedings of yesterday of the most importance. Put the ques-

tion to the House and I will abide its decision.

Mr. GORDON: I think any member can have
an inspection of the journal at any time. The motion was rejected upon a division. The reading of the journal proceeded until-On motion by Mr. LOYD, the reading of the

The SPEAKER appointed as pages Joseph Fee-bleman, Charles Murphy, James Burns and Ed-The resolution from the Senate providing for a oint committee of the two Houses at 11 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of publishing the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the

ournal was dispensed with.

lastgeneral election, and hearing the biennial message of the present Governor, being read-The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Loop, Hayden and Hayworth a committee on the part of the House to act with the Senate committee to wait on

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a com mittee of two to conduct Senators to this hall for the session of the joint convention. Whereupon the SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Williams and Best said committee.

Mr. BOYD offered the following:

Resolved. That it is the sense of the members of this House that the Congress of the United States should at once place General U. S. Grant upon the retired list of the army for his services, for wha he has done in the way of restoring peace and givng to us an undivided country. Mr. GOODING: I think we have more import-

ant business. For the present I move to lay it on A motion to make the resolution a special order for one week from Monday was rejected. The resolution was laid on the table by year 57.

Mr. POTTER moved to reconsider the vote just taken and to lay the latter motion on the table. JOINT CONVENTION.

The SPEAKER said, the time has arrived for the Joint Convention of the two Houses, The Senate approving, and Senators being furnished seats in the center of the hall, The LIBUTENANT GOVERNOR, sitting on the right of the Speaker of the House, called the Convention to order, saying: The purpose of this Joint Convention is to hear the biennial message of the Governor, and after that to count and publish the votes cost for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect. The Joint Committee heretofore appointed to wait upon the Governor will please attend to that duty. In order to expedite matters I will call upon the Speaker of the House to publish the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at the last election, and we will then have the returns referred to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House to tabulate the votes, so we may be able to publish the result

at the close of the reading of the Governor's mes-The SPEAKER of the House: I suppose the exhibition of these returns [lying on the table in front of him in bundles] of the vote cast at the last November election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State, will be considered sufficient compliance with the law on the subject. These are the returns that have been delivered to me, and if there is no objection they will be in this manner referred to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives for

The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR: It is so or-dered. The clerks will please take these returns, tabulate them and report the result. Governor Porter now walking up the aisle in advance of the committee of the two Houses appeinted to inform him the Joiut Committee was in waiting to hear his message, was received with applause. When he reached the Speaker's dias— The LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said: Gentlemen of the Joint Committee-I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Governor of this State, who will now deliver his blennial message. Governor Porter read his message, as follows:

The Message. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRE-SENTATIVES-The circumstances under which you meet are not so auspicious as they were when the meet are not so auspicious as they were when the Legislature last assembled. Low prices have prevailed for farmers' products. Our manufacturing industries have been depressed. Our mines of coal have not found a ready market for all the coal they could produce. Labor, in many occupations, has not been rewarded with steady employment nor with adequate returns. When the rement nor with adequate returns. When the reof the legislator to make the public burtnen as light as possible. The following is a

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEET.

Foreign Debt. Five per cent. State stock ..\$ 14,459 99 Two and one-half State 2,355 13 stock certificates ...... Five per cent. temporary lean bonds held by Brooklyn savings Bank, New York, due December, 1883. payable at the pleasure of the State after April 1, 200,003 00 Five per cent, temporary loan bonds held by Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York City, due April 1, 1889, payable at the pleas-ure of the State after April 885,000 00 1. 1881..... Six five per cent. internal improvement bonds held by the United States, due 6 000 00

July 1, 1886 ...... Total foreign.. Domestic Debt. School fund bond No. 1, issued January 1, 1867....... \$ 709,024 85 School fund bond No. 2, 1s-sued January 20, 1867....... 2,658,057 30 School fund bond No. 3, 1ssued May 1, 1888..... Behool fund bond No. 4, is-184,231 00 

personally complimentary to General Manson, and then Republican Senators can vote for it.

The motion was rejected by yeas, 14, nays, 30.

Mr. FOULKE offered the following substitute for the resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate of Indiana desires to express its high sense of the personal and military quisite to discharge them can be obtained consid-

erably below that rate, I recommend that authority be given to the Governor and Auditor of State to borrow the requisite sum at the lowest practiesble rate of interest and discharge these bonds. A large saving of interest can thus be effected.

THE GENERAL FUND. The general fund, at the present rate of tax ation, will not be sufficient, unless it shall be aug mented from some new source, to meet the ordi nary current expenses of the State and the extra ordinary expenses rendered necessary for the completion of the three additional Hospitals for the assne, and for the usual loans to the State House fund. It is evident that unless economies can be introduced which will relieve the deficit the rate of taxation will have to be somewhat increased or a sufficient sum borrowed to meet the existency In the event that a loan shall be made, provision should be simultaneously made for the creation of a sinking fund for the discharge of the dept at an early day But before imposing any additions tax or providing for any loan, every effort should be made to avoid the accessity thereof by reducing all needless expenses.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BULL. The faffure of the General Appropriation bill at the inst session of the Legislature was not folawed by the inconveniences which were by most persons anticipated; and the propriety of my determination not to call an extra session, which would have put upon the State an expense, at least, of from \$70 000 to \$80,000, has been fully vindicated It was found that laws were in force under which the State Government and all its machinery could be conducted. notwithstanding the failure of that bill. The General Appropriation bill, if it had become a law, would, indeed, have limited the expense for each object for which it made provision to the amount specifically appropriated therefor, whereas the laws above reterred to did not, in most instances, contain any exact limitation upon expenditure. But the General Appropriation bill having passed both Houses, and having been subsequently reconsidered for other reasons than that its provisions were not sausiactory, it was deemed to contain an expression of the sense of the Legislature. To guard, therefore, against expenditures greater than the Legislature would have sanctioned, a conference was held between the Treasurer and Auditor of State and myself, at which my determination not to call an extra session was made known to them, and a decision was adopted that the expenditures of the several objects specified in the General Appropriation bill should not in any instance be exceeded. The effect of this decision has been that, through an effort to keep down expenditures for the objects specified in that bill to the lowest practicable amount, the expenditures have been less than they would have been had the bill passed. An examination of the expenses of the executive

department, especially, will show that no greater economy could possibly have been practiced. The failure of the General Appropriation bill, however, occasioned great inconvenience to two or three of the public institutions, from the fact that no law could be found under which sufficient provision could be made for them. The inconvenience will doubtless be redressed by you by proper legislation.

- STATE PRINTING.

Your particular attention is invited to the remarks contained in the report of the Auditor of State, on the subject of the State's printing. The printing has, during the last few years, increase ! very much in quantity, yet there has been no corresponding increase in the appropriation to pay or it. The law is also defective in not defining with precision what matter shall be printed. Since the law of March 13, 1875, was enacted, specifying the reports which shall be printed, a considerable number of new offices have been created, the in combents of which are required by law to make annual reports. It has been the practice to print these reports under a very vague and doubtful authority contained in the act creating the Bureau of Public Printing. The Legislature should clea ly express its will with respect to what re-

ports shall be printed. It is believed that some of these reports should be published but once in two years, in season to se printed and laid on the desks of members at the meetings of the Legislature in regular session. Other reports, allowed to be printed annually. might properly be limited in length and restricted in topics, at least in the years following the recular session. In this way a very considerable and

prudent saving of expense might be effected. The Legislature should require a paper of better quality to be used in printing most of the report han the law now requires. The paper used is by no means equal to paper generally used in other States of like wealth and advancement.

Notwithstanding the Legislature at its last ses ion failed to make an appropriation for the Pablie Printer, the present contractor, Mr. W. B Burford, has printed the reports of public officers, the acts of the Legislature and the House and Sauste Journals, with the expectation that you would at the present session make a proper appropriation to pay him for such printing at the rates specified in the State's contract with him. The work has been done promptly and to the satisfaction of the officer required by law to inspect it. I recommend that the appropriation be made as soon as practic

THE STATE TREASURY.

The act of 1859, "to provide a treasury system for this State"-which act is still in force-declared that the room then occupied, or which might thereafter be assigned to and occupied by the Treasurer of State, tegether with the sales, vaults and other necessary means for the security and safekeeping of the public money, should constitute the:Treasury of the State; and that the Treasurer of the State should be required to use the Treas-ury so constituted as the sole place for the deposit and safekeeping of the State's moneys; and the Auditor and freesurer were required, under the direction of the Governor, to provide such additional locks, safes and vaults as might render the public funds absolutely secure against fire and burglars, and "appropriation" was thereby made 'of such money as may be necessary to obtain the

During the last summer many articles appeared in the public press charging that the Treasurer did not keep the public funds in the safe or vaults of the Treasury, and urging that if, as was alleged, the safe or vaults were insecure, the Governor should require the Auditor and Treasurer to provide such additional locks, safes and vaults as were contemplated in the act above cited. If the appropriation to which I have referred was a continuing one, available whenever the safe or vaults were insecure, the duty of the Governor to require the Auditor and Treasurer to provide additional locas, safes and vaults was clear. It had, how ever, for many years been notorious that the safe and vaults were insecure, yet no requirement of this sort had been made by any of my predeces-sors. It not appearing obvious, therefore, from the statute that the appropriation was a perma-nent one, I inferred that it had not so been regarded by my predecessors as being so, and might not be so regarded by the Courts. I decided, however, when the question was urged, to take the opinion of the Attorney General. After a careful examination, he advised me that the appropriation was still available. I then appointed two highly competent experts, belong to different political parties, to examine the safes and vaults, and to report whether they were secure. After a careful examination, they reported that they were not secure either against fire or burglars. I thereupon addressed a letter to the Auditor and Treasurer, informing them of the result of the examination, and requiring them to provide such locks, sales, and vaults as would reader the Treasury secure in both these respects, They, bowever, decided not to comply with the requirement. As the statute, with respect to the availability of the appropriation is not entire's clear; as a requirement similar to the one I made had not been made by any of my predecessors; and as a proceeding against these officers by mundate could not, in all likelihood, be proceduted to a conclusion before the present meeting of the Legislature. I decided to abstain from legal proceedings, and to refer the matter to you for such action

as you might deem appropriate. The sale and vauits are without doubt insecure. Their known inscentive has for many years for nished the excuse to Treisurers for depositing the State's moneys in banks, and for loaning them, it is believed, to individuals. No matter what political party has been in power, the pub nc moneys have thus been disposed of. Repest-edly, when the Legislature has been in session, the fact of such misappropriation has been publicly stated in debates in the two houses. That such a usage should be allowed is unjust to the taxpayers, and not creditable to the state. That if it is long tolerated a great loss of the State's money will sometime occur, can not be doubted. Yet that the public moneys, so long as they are deposited by prudent Tressurers in banks, or loaned to private individuals, are not less secure than they would be if kept in the safe and vault now provided for them, is undeniable.

The Treasury law, as it now is, furnishes no protection to the Treasury except in so far as it requires the Treasurer to give a bond with sureties for the safe keeping of the State's moneys. Yet though at certain seasons of each year he has nearly \$2,000,000 of money in his hands, the bond given by him is in the sum of \$150,000 only.

The legal provision for an examination, under direction of the Governor, of the books, etc., of the Treasurer is predicated upon the supposition that a suitable vault and safe have been provided for the custody of the State's moneys. The means afforded for an examination, under the Governor's direction, are absurdly insufficient. The statute provides that it shall be his duty, whenever the law, or, in his opinion, the public interest requires it, to appoint some competent and trustworthy accountant "of the highest ability and skill" to make an examination of the assets and affects hooks claims provides and which and effects, books, claims, vouchers, etc., which are or should be in the Treasury, but it enjoins

that the accountant shall not be paid more than \$3 a day for his services. The services of no ac countant of the highest skill and ability, nor indeed of any skill, could be procured for that sum If you desire that the state's mon-ys snall be kept in its Treasury you should immediately provice for the purchase of a proper safe, and, if deemed needful, for the building of a vault in which the safe shall be placed; and you should greatly amend the requirements intended to secure their being kept in the Treasury. The expense of securing such a safe and constructing such a vanit would be utterly trilling compared with the risk to which the taxpayers are exposed every year by the practice or lending the State's

If, however, you pre'er- as I can not believe you do-that the State's moneys shall be placed on general deposit in banks, or loaned to individuels, you should provide, under the most particular and rigorous requirements, that all interest or profit received for the use of them shall be turned | ing an election bet on a technicality. She in o the State Treasury.

On account of the calamities that have recently befallen some leading banking institutions in Indianapolis, and the disturbance of credit, I recommend that an examination shall be made by persons of competent skill of the condition of the State Treasury. If two substantial business men, -killed in accounts, were appointed and empowered to employ an experienced book-keeper si a competent salary, an investigation could be speedily made which would show whether the State's moneys are certainly safe, and would tend to enlighten you respecting the legislation peeded for future protection of the Treasury. No barm could ensue from such investigation. Much good might come from it.

COMMON SCHOOLS. The permanent fund for the support of the common schools of the State amounts now to \$9,839,-327.18. The increase of the fund during the last year from fines, forfeitures and other sources was \$65,159.57. The accessions to the fund during the last ten years from the same sources have averaged \$62 898.09 a year. The revenue derived from taxation for the support of schools and from in-terest on the school funds amounted last year to \$4,488,961.69. The outlay for the maintenance of schools-not including the cost of new school houses-was about \$4,000,000. The number of public school houses in the State is 9,664.

The number of children of school age, accord ing to last year's enumeration, is 722 851. The number who actually attended school was 501,-142. The number of children of school age who lo not attend school, as indicated by these figures, shows the grave necessity for more energetic measures to secure a greater proportionate attendsuce. A compulsory attendance should not be exacted until all other means fail. Would not a law that would grant a reasonable bounty to teachers who would secure the largest attendance within their districts, in proportion to school population, provide a means of judicious experi-

The condition of our public schools, except in the respect above mentioned, is regarded by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as highly satisfactory. A uniform course of study and of final examination of pupils is now pursued in all the public schools of the State. This uniformity has been adopted under a recommendation made last year by a State meeting of County Superintendents, and not in pursuance of any require-

A continual improvement is being made in school architecture, including mode of heating and vertilation. The embelishment of school grounds by the cultivation of trees and flowers, through the efforts of teachers and pupils, without extense to the State, is also becoming general. Since the last meeting of the General as emply a serious calamity has befallen the State University ty by the destruction by fire of the newer of the two college buildings, and the valuable geo ogical and tchthjo ogical collections, museum and 140oralory

The loss has been partially repaired by a pay ment made on an insurance poder, and by a very generous contribution by the cit zens of Mou to County. But a large sum more Would be required to replace the loss.

The trustees of the University have done them selves much credit, and greatly increased the opportunity of the University for usefulness by lecting from within the State for its heaf Profes sor David 8. Jordan a young man of fine natural abilities, whose attainments in the natural scieners have made his name favorably known to scientists of emineuce in the United States and The report of the trustees is commanded to your

serious and earnest attention.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY. I invite your attention, also, with pleasure, to the very able and interesting report of the trustees and faculty of Pardue University. It presents, with a conciseness and perspiculty deserving special commendation, the condition, the work a differences of the several deserving special deserving s pariments of that institution. Its new President has entered upon his work with great zeal an energy, and with a wise comprehension of the sphere of this university in the state's system of education. I hope that it will be your pleasure promptly to provide for the payment of the debi-necessarily incurred by the Trustees on account of a want of means occasioned by the failure, two years ago, of the General Appropriation bil.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. The State Normal School, under its efficient Superintendent and able corps of instructors, con-tinues to increase in usefulness. The institution is notable for its thoroughness, and the number of students steadily increases.

STATE LIBRARY.

The subject of the State Library is one that hould be of special interest to the Legislature. The books are provided with peculiar reference to the wants of the members and officers of that body, and of the State officers. The selection of new books should not be confined to a single person, but to a competent number of persons whose occupations indicate a possession of the knowledge which would enable them to make a judicious selection. A member of the Legislature needing information during the session to enlighten him with respect to his duties, or a State officer needing like information, should have the assistance, when practicable, of a ibrarian who can instantly refer to whatever has been written upon the subject which he desires to read or investigate. Librarians, in all the great libraries, are trained persons, chosen for the va-riety and freshness of their knowledge, and a faculty of finding, with instantaneous facility. whatever is contained in the books in their charge The State Library should, in my opinion, be placed in charge of the State Board of Education. and that board should select the Librarian. The board was established in 1875, and is composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public In-struction, the President of the State University, the President of Purdue University, the President of the State Normal School, and the Superintendents of Common Schools of the three largest cities in the State. Its fitness for an intelligent per-formance of the duties will, I believe, be recognized by you and by the people of the State gen-

The trustees of the Indiana Hospital for the insane report the cost per capita for maintenance of the insane during the last fi-cal year as \$,77.02 a patient, as against \$194 a patient during the years 1882 and 1883, and as against \$185 a patient during the years 1881 and 1882. Most of this reduction is ascribed to the reduced price of provisious during

At the last session of the Legislature I urged upon that body the importance of defining the per capita expenses of the inmates of our benevo ient and penal institutions. Sometimes all rebaits of a merely temporary character have been treated as a part of the percapita expenses; a other times they have not been so regarded; and no uniform rule or estimation has ever exised In the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children the (a aries for officers and teachers school books. medical stores and fuel and light, which are obviously a part of such expenses, are omitted, awill as repairs of every kind. Until a fixed and intelligible role shall have been pre-cribed by the Legislature the relative expense per capita of maltaining the inmates of the several institutions can never be ascertained, and the retorts will in most case be misleading. I advise, on account of the diffi culty in distinguishing between temporary an permanent repairs, that repairs shall not be taken into the account.

I invite your particular attention to the gratify-ing statement that the experiment of the disus-of mecanical restraints in the treatment of the insane, begun a little more than a year since, ha proved satisfactory, and that it is deemed to have been demonstrated that a Hospital for the insancan be managed without confining the immates i eribs or tying them to stationary objects or using other of the milder mechanical restraints which until lately have been usual in American nospitals. In foreign bospitals, it is well known, the use of such restraints has been abandoned to a much greater extent then in the hospitals of the United States. Kind treatment, united with increased vigilance, has been found to be a more effective means for restoring the curable and governing the incurable than any of the severer

I also invite your attention to the experience of the Indiana Hospital during the last year in relation to the use of a conoric liquors as a remedial agent among the insane. It is stated that spiritu-ous liquors have been found detrimental to insane patients, except in cases of low vitality, and that even in such cases other remedies have been found to be preferable. At a time when facts are being diligently collected, in an impartial and

Continued on Third Page.

Catarrh

We have yet to hear of a single case of Catarrh that has not succumbed to the power of Pond's Extract, which is an absolute specific for the disease. It strengthens the glands, and promptly restores them to a normal and healthy condition. Severe cases of Chronic Catarrh have been cured by its application. Colds in the head are also greatly benefited by its use. For old and obstitute cases we recommend Pand's Extract Catarrh Cure and Nagai Syringe.

A Stickler for Exact Weight. [New York Tribune.]

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